

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1879.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 17

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA IN CONGRESS.

We had noticed that some days ago when Mr. Frye of Maine, was addressing the House on the army appropriation bill, and was charging that the southern states were carried by the Democrats by fraud, violence and intimidation, he was interrupted by Col. Steele, our member from the sixth district, with an interrogatory as to whether his remarks applied to North Carolina. On that occasion Mr. Frye did not seem to be in possession of the kuklux history of this state, and rather evaded Mr. Steele's question. But on the 19th Mr. Steele himself addressed the House in a speech evidently prepared with care and devoted to the general question of the attitude of the southern Democracy before the country, and more especially to North Carolina.

To characterize Mr. Steele's effort very mildly, it was to say the least in the nature of an apology for the transactions which went on here from the years 1868 to 1872. It could not be considered an absolute and unqualified defense of kukluxism—not quite a bold vindication of it as a commendable means of political procedure—but rather a justification of it under the existing circumstances. He intimated, indeed, in very broad language that if ever kukluxism was justifiable, that was the particular occasion for it. Mr. Steele's caution was possibly superinduced by the fact that it is not at present quite as fashionable, even in the south, to compliment those masked gentlemen in night gowns as it was in the year 1870.

It is now pretty generally believed by impartial minds that the kuklux proceedings in this state closely approached to the crime of treason. It was an attempt to overturn and break down constitutional law by illegal means. It was an organized conspiracy to defeat law. It was a successful conspiracy, and did in fact defeat the will of the people by unlawful means. In the course of the infamous events of that period, and in furtherance of the purposes of this treasonable conspiracy, murders and other crimes were committed to an extent which finally alarmed the public mind. More than twelve of the ablest Democrats of the state finally, in a public declaration to which their names were signed, fixed upon these proceedings the stamp of their disapprobation. And the restraining arm of the law was finally stretched out to crush these unlawful proceedings and punish these terrible crimes. Few men of either party desire to recall that black and hideous period in southern affairs.

It is therefore very much to be regretted that one of our members of Congress should so far forget the proprieties of the occasion as to present to the House the cross-roads version of our politics. There was an opportunity to present the whole history of the troubled years in the south since the war, and to have uttered words which might have benefited our state in its reputation among the other states and in its material condition. We intend to take the opportunity hereafter to present some facts to our readers which will be bitter food for reflection, and nearer historical accuracy than Col. Steele's speech.

See Scott's Report of "Outrages in the Southern States," pages 19, 20 and 21, for a full list of outrages in this state. It will be seen that, there were killed at that time 1 in Rockingham, 6 in Orange, 3 in Jones, 1 in Caswell, 1 in Catawba, 4 in Alamance and 1 in Lincoln.

In the years 1869-'70 and 71 the individual instances of personal outrage committed by the so-called kuklux numbered 132, besides numerous other outrages not in the count. These are matters of record, and occurred in the counties of Lincoln, Alamance, Catawba, Craven, Caswell, Chatham, Jones, Orange, Rockingham, Rutherford, Wake, Madison, Yancey, Cumberland, Cleveland, Moore, Person, &c., &c., &c. Of these more than a dozen were murders or assassinations.

Some of these outrages were of the

most atrocious and barbarous nature. In the case of Colgrove, the sheriff of Jones, he was shot with seven bullets, fired by seven men concealed in ambush, as he was riding along the public highway in the day time toward the town where the court was to be held.

Outlaw, colored, was hung on the night of the 26th of February, 1869, upon a tree near the court house in the town of Graham. There were between 80 and 100 disguised men present. There was no pretense of any charge against him or against his character.

Puryear, colored, was drowned in a mill pond with a weight attached to his neck.

Stevens, of Caswell, who was a white man who had been a state senator, was assassinated in the court house of Caswell county in open daylight.

PUFFING.
The practice of puffing weak literature received a severe blow from Macaulay in his criticism on Montgomerie's poems. In this country, where nine-tenths of the reading public derive their pabulum from newspapers, a habit perhaps more injurious to enlightenment, than puffing literature, has been acquired. There is scarcely a newspaper published in this state, especially those of Democratic politics, which does not employ terms in speaking of political leaders, which would require qualification if used respecting Cicero, Pitt or Napoleon.

We are led into these remarks by the following squib of the Raleigh News.
The habit of puffing anything and everything from a poodle dog to a politician is the crying newspaper vice of the day. Every speaker is not eloquent because he is a Democrat nor is every young aspirant a genius. It is an insult to the intelligence of the public to tell them so.

How true the above! Yet in the very issue of the News before the one in which the above appears, a barber, God save the mark! receives an adulatory mention; and it has been copied into more than one Democratic paper, because it included a chance to puff Senator Matt Ransom—an opportunity which civility could not lose.
These puffs remind one of what has been said of a noble European family—the men could give nothing, and the women could refuse nothing. There is no flattery, no sycophancy, too puerile or too strong to be applied to every politician of its own party, and no abuse or scurrility too low for its opponents, by a large majority of our state Democratic contemporaries. Soldier, patriot, statesman are the qualities of the cross road rafter, and of Governor Vance; liar, thief, and scoundrel, the qualities of all Republicans, according to these newspapers. These terms, so indiscriminately given, soon lose all meaning and force—and the man of sense has one for those who so use them—fools.

The National Republican has been one of those faithful friends to the southern Republicans, that are always appreciated. It has at all times stood by and defended the Union men of the south. Every word it says below is true:

"Those law-makers and would-be leaders of the Republican party who, during the past eight or ten years have refused time and again to support and enforce the legitimate consequences of equal suffrage in the south, are as much responsible for the negro exodus as the bull-dozers are. If they had done their duty to the extent of enforcing the logical results of the war, and had consistently and persistently refused to tolerate any intingement upon the original design of reconstruction, all of the southern states would now be in the enjoyment of Republican forms of government, and the bull-dozers' rule would never have been asserted. As it is the acceptance by weak-kneed Republicans in the north of Bourbon bogus Home Rule as the genuine article has given the blacks of the south abundant cause not only to leave the homes of their birth, but to curse the false friends and recreant leaders who made them citizens and then deserted them to the inevitable fate of political persecution or assassination at the hands of the pro-slavery whites.

A Special Offer to the Readers of this Paper.

\$7.00 FOR 63 CENTS.

The American Diamond Dictionary, containing 30,000 words orthography, pronunciation and definitions according to the best English and American Lexicographers, illustrated with nearly 200 engravings; satisfies the wants of the scholar and at the same time is just what a plain learned person needs. It is decidedly the best dictionary ever printed. Contains 700 double column pages. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. Type clear and handsome. Sent free to any reader of this paper upon receipt of 63 cents, to pay actual postage and packing charges. This great offer is good for thirty days only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two dictionaries will be sent to one address. This appears but once. Order now. Send silver, currency or 3 cent postage stamps. Address at once National Book Company, Rockland, Mass.

CITY ITEMS.

The "Star" local is heavy on a fish story, but then he is intended to amuse the readers of that paper.

A colored boy fell overboard at the foot of Orange street dock on Monday last, and narrowly escaped drowning.

DIED.—Geo. D. McMillan, who for many years was a printer on the Post, died with consumption on Monday the 21st inst.

The U. S. Circuit and District Court convenes at Raleigh on the first Monday in June next. His Honor Hugh L. Bond and Geo. W. Brooks presiding.

Gov. Jarvis and Secretary of State Saunders arrived in the city on Tuesday night last, and left yesterday morning for home. They were entertained while here by a few Democrats.

CROSS FIRING.—Henderson Davis had Mr. A. C. Wessell before Justice Hall last week, and a day or two afterwards Wessell had Davis before Justice Wagner. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

Capt. Bacon claims that the works at New Inlet were not damaged by the late storm, but were very greatly benefited. Rocks are now being placed in position at the rate of 6,000 yards per month, by Mr. Geo. Z. French, the contractor.

Capt. Jno. W. Gordon has taken hold of the Whiting Rifles in good earnest, and he is determined to make it a first-class company. He is one of those men when he undertakes to do a thing, does not stop until it is accomplished.

The German fleet in port had their flags displayed on Monday, the 21st instant, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of the parents of Hon. E. Peschau, the German Consul at this port, who are well and residing in Germany.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.—Two of the Surgeons of this notable Institute will visit Wilmington, N. C., May the 26 and 27, 1879, stopping at the Purcell House. They will have with them a fine outfit of braces and surgical appliances, and will be prepared to treat all kinds of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Hip Disease, Spinal Disease, Paralysis, Piles and Fistula, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, &c. For full particulars, Address, National Surgical Institute, Atlanta, Ga. ap.27-4t

COMMERCIAL TAX.—W. J. Egan, Esq., of New York, a commercial agent, was arrested here on Wednesday last for selling goods without first obtaining a city license. He was carried before the Mayor who, after hearing able arguments from M. London Esq., for the defendant, and Mr. F. H. Darby for the city, gave judgment against Mr. Egan for ten dollars and costs, and on his refusing to pay the amount he was placed in the custody of the Chief of Police. Mr. London immediately applied to Judge Meares for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and the case heard by Judge Meares the same day. His honor held that Mr. Egan was not liable to a city tax under the state law; therefore discharged the defendant. The city appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. Patterson, Rector of St. John's Parish, some weeks ago tendered his resignation to the Vestry. They unanimously refused to accept it, and requested the Rev. Doctor to withdraw it, which he did not do. So, when the new Vestry was elected on Easter Monday, he again sent it in, but it met with the same result from the new Vestry that it did from their predecessors, and the Vestry appointed a special committee to wait on Dr. Patterson and request him to withdraw it, which he was finally persuaded to do,—every member of the congregation joined in the petition asking him to remain. There is no Minister in the city who has the entire confidence and affections of his congregation more completely than Dr. Patterson.

Our neighbor the Review says: "On yesterday, (Sunday last) after morning service, Mr. Henry Nutt, Chairman of a Special Committee from the Vestry who had been appointed to confer with Dr. Patterson, read to the congregation their report, setting forth the fact of their conference and the welcome intelligence that he had been induced to withdraw his resignation. The result was very gratifying to the entire congregation, who crowded around their beloved Rector with warm congratulations.

"It is only just and proper to say, that Dr. Patterson's resignation was not the result of differences between himself and his congregation. We are glad that he is to remain."

No Tannery yet.

Buy a home of your own. See ad of W. P. Canaday.

Spring chickens have commenced coming in market.

The subscription price of this paper is only \$1.00 per annum.

PURCELL HOUSE.—Gov. Jarvis and party, stopped at the Purcell House while in the city.

Col. S. G. Hall, book and job printer, would be glad to hear from any one who desires work in his line.

Mr. John W. Dudley, the grandson of Governor Dudley, died in this city on Tuesday, the 22d instant.

Corn is plentiful and cheap. Several vessel loads have arrived from Hyde county during the past week.

To FARMERS.—Come on with your country carts, bring in your produce, the city can't tax your carts now.

Kemp P. Battle and Mr. Henry Nutt went down the river and inspected the government works on Friday last.

House and lot on Ninth street, near Red Cross street, for sale; apply to W. P. Canaday. Cheap for cash, or on reasonable terms.

Mr. David S. Saunders, for many years a County Commissioner for New Hanover county, is quite ill at his residence in Cape Fear Township.

Martha Jackson was before Justice Hill last week for larceny of a lot of jewelry, &c., the property of Robert Bell. She was bound over in a bond of \$100.

NEXT.—Now Gen. S. H. Manning, our Sheriff, is having his office in the court house put in first class condition. We understand the Register of Deeds is to come in next.

MARRIED.—Mr. Bruce Williams of Lillington, Pender county, and Miss Flora M. Baldwin, of Whiteville, N. C., were married on Wednesday last. We wish them happiness and long life.

The Ladies of St. Mark's Parish will hold a festival at the City Hall on next Tuesday evening, April 29th, for the purpose of raising funds to aid in paying off the debts of their church,—go and help them.

The past week, take it all in all, has been the finest weather we have ever known, not a cloud in the sky, every day has been perfectly clear, warm and delightful. We believe, take the years straight through, that Wilmington beats the world for delightful weather.

We took the trouble yesterday to count the sailing and steam vessels in port, and found 21 sailing vessels and 11 steamers. There are ordinarily from 40 to 60 of the former and about 20 of the latter. The dullness of the times account for the scarcity of shipping.

Kemp P. Battle, President of the University of North Carolina, arrived in the city on Tuesday night last, and on Wednesday night he delivered a lecture before the Wilmington Historical Society. He was the guest while in the city of Edward Kidder, Esq.

MAYOR OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. Edward Glavin, formerly of this city, but now of Charlotte, is spoken of by many of the citizens as a very suitable person for Mayor. Mr. Glavin is an exceedingly clever gentleman and would make an honest officer.

Mr. Frank D. Smaw, formerly of Wilmington, but for many years has been residing in New York, and a brother of Mr. Walter H. Smaw, clerk for Mr. Jas. Stevenson, has received an important appointment in the city government of New York. We congratulate Mr. Smaw on his success. He has very many friends in this city who will be glad to hear of his elevation.

JUSTICE GARDNER IN CONTEMPT.—Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, has granted a rule against Justice Gardner to appear before him at the June term of the Circuit Court, at Raleigh, to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of the Court. The cause of this action was brought about by Justice Gardner issuing a warrant against Col. R. R. Bridgers, the Receiver of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, in a civil action for damages for a lot of cattle that have been killed by the road since it has been in the hands of the Court. The Justice gave judgment against Col. Bridgers. The defendant's counsel taking the ground, at the time, the road was in the hands of the U. S. Court, and, therefore, an action would not lay against the company.

We are pleased to learn that Colonel O. H. Blocker will be here on the 7th of May next, in attendance on the District Court. We learn from official sources that the Colonel is doing good work for the Internal Revenue Department, in New York state. He, with others, captured ten distilleries, upon the Hudson river, a few days ago, one of them the largest whiskey distillery ever found in that section—it would make 2000 gallons in 24 hours. We congratulate Colonel Blocker on his success as an officer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—This tribunal convenes in this city on the 6th of May; we publish below the list of jurors:

New Hanover county.—T. C. McIlhenny; John Maunier, Alfred Hargrave, James H. Caraway, Balaam Fuller, John A. Scarborough, Louis S. Balden, Thos. H. Johnson, John H. Whiteman, S. W. Nobles, C. F. W. Bissinger, A. R. Black, Henry Ohlandt, Brunswick county.—Peter Rouarks, J. S. Wescott, Wm. Drew, C. W. Taylor, James C. Grimes, John W. Mintz, J. Dickson McKee, Geo. W. Grisset.

Duplin county.—John W. Cox, Thos. S. Watson, Abner Faison, S. O. Middleton, Robert H. Brown, Silenus Cooper, Isaac B. Kelly, Thos. Perrett.

SILVER WEDDING OF REV. DR. G. D. BERNHEIM AND MRS. E. C. BERNHEIM.—A large number of the friends of Rev. Dr. Bernheim and lady called to congratulate them on their 25th anniversary of their marriage on Friday evening last, and representatives from all the religious denominations were in attendance to do honor to those highly estimable citizens. A large number of very valuable presents were presented to them. The Rev. Dr. and family have been residing in this city some ten years, during which time they have made no enemies, but, by their uniform acts of kindness have succeeded in making all their friends. We wish them many years of sincere happiness.

FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, April 24th, 1879.

EDITOR OF POST:

The all absorbing topic of conversation at church, mill, street corners and market, this week, is the great revival now progressing in our midst under the auspices of two lady evangelists, Mrs. Moon and Miss Painter. The religious fervor pervades all classes, and judging from the crowds that fill to overflowing the two white Methodist Churches of the city every evening is rapidly spreading. Crowds unable to gain an entrance are nightly disappointed, and many repair to church at early candle light in order to secure seats. No such religious excitement has existed here for years. The novelty of the case is alone sufficient to draw, as woman preachers are not a standing institution in southern climes. Mrs. Moon, the leading lady, is a matronly looking woman of perhaps forty or more, with a pleasing persuasive face, marked with a somewhat broad expansive forehead and high cheek bones, indicative (as Sam Watts, the phrenologist would say) of a penetrating intellect and strong force of character. As an elocutionist she faulty, indulging in monotone to excess and betraying the evident intent to impress rather by her manner than by any particular merit contained in her argument. None however seem to doubt the lady's sincerity, and all seem to agree that her mission to our city will be productive of good. Your correspondent has not as yet heard Miss Painter, but learn from those who have that she is a lady of superior mental calibre. She is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and is what may be termed a fair looking spinster. What is especially creditable about the meetings is their divestment of sectarian character, being attended and participated in by members of the Baptist, Presbyterian and other churches, prominent among whom is ex-Governor Holden, of the Salisbury Street Baptist Church. The efforts of this gentleman in behalf of the good cause is especially noted and highly commended.

For some days past considerable ripple has sprung up in consequence of legal proceedings being pushed against those who failed to list their poll tax for the year 1878. Hundreds of persons in this county have laid themselves liable to fine and imprisonment under the act, but the leniency of the law is extended to those who will come forward and pay the tax and costs. In executing the law as becomes him under the circumstances, M. B. Barbee, Esq., our leading Magistrate discharges his duty in a manner to win the respect and admiration of all with whom he comes in contact. The insolence of office, of which the bard complains, finds no favor with Mr. Barbee, and he has earned the proud title of a faithful and impartial officer.

The weather is beautiful and our streets are daily alive with the rattle, if not the lords of creation—lovely women.

CENTRE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED. A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance.

TO MAKE MONEY.
Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. Note but those who mean business need apply.

Address, FINLEY, HARVEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electrocaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else.

Consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely.

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleveland, O.
"Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than \$50."
DAVID SPARKLING, Ingham, Ill.
"Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."
JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada.
"No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK. March 23-ly.

ONE OF IF NOT THE

LARGEST STOCKS

OF WHOLESALE

GROCERIES OFFERED

FOR SALE IN THE

State of North Carolina,

CAN BE FOUND AT

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

Southeast Corner Dock and Front

Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders and Purchases Solicited.

July 7th

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands.

250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades.

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders

Sides, Strips, Bellies.

200 Hhds and Bbls MOLASSES.

Call on or order direct from

dec 21 11

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF

the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: \$2 50 and \$3 per

day; With Rooms, per month, \$35; Table

Board, per month \$25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the

house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising

them that no pains shall be spared to

please all.

Jan 18

COBB BROS., Proprietors.

JOHN WERNER, H. C. PREMPERT.

Formerly of Richmond Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of

Purcell House, and No. 7 South

Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced work-

men employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair

Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beauti-

fiers, &c., &c. April 12-11

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN

STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers

in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

Jan 11 17

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window

Leaning far over the sill,

And if something hadn't happened

We might have stood there still;

But we reached for a banging shutter

In a blinding northeast breeze,

So our friends will have to be invited

To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot) and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Haven't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the state?

Haven't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Haven't we made prices much higher since we commenced?

Haven't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Haven't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Haven't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we

regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do this

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington, we will in the

future have to keep from being so tender

hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

</

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1879.

The whole southern Democratic brain is upset, and disordered, and turned wrong-side-outward. The Bourbons are chronically insane. The proper place for the average Bourbon leader of the south is the "asylum for the insane," men like Tombs should be put in the straight-jacket. Old Aleck Stephens ought to be fed on gravel.

The army bill, which probably may become a law is so much less objectionable than the Burnside bill that it is at least tolerable. But there is a blunder in it which ought to be remedied. It has a provision for \$250,000 for the manufacture of small arms at the arsenals. This ought to be so amended that the whole amount should be devoted to heavy guns for sea-coast defense. Our whole coast is now entirely defenseless as against heavily armed ships of foreign navies. In case of a foreign war our only reliance would be on torpedoes. It is easy to get small arms from private armories at any time, but the heavy ordnance for coast defense cannot be easily supplied at short notice.

It is not to the interest of the people of the south to get rid of any class of laborers. Each human being who leaves a state deducts an amount of not far from \$1,000 from the assets of the body politic. If it is true therefore, as estimated, that 6,000 people have left in the hieira which is in progress, the south is already a loser to the amount of \$6,000,000. If the emigration should reach 100,000 the south would be depleted to the amount of \$100,000,000. If half the colored population were to stampede from the south their loss would be greater than all the present national debt. While these apprehensions may not be probable, they are at least possible, and therefore a question hovers over, if not confronts the south as portentous as it is novel. The door is undoubtedly opening towards a problem in statesmanship and political economy which may stagger the best brains in the nation.

One of our sagacious morning contemporaries is both happy and miserable at the same time. He is miserable because the negroes seem disposed to desert their "best friends" in the south and migrate to Kansas; and he is happy because the negroes who go in such crowds north will disgust the northern Republicans, as he says, and drive them away from their party. It is quite a while since anybody has appeared in Democratic circles in a fix as difficult as this. The serious questions which embarrass this particular Democrat are, whether a person of African descent has a right to emigrate? This will undoubtedly constitute a plank in the next Democratic national platform, and will be likely to create as much agitation as the United States Marshals and terrorism of the Army now do. Democracy and clap-trap naturally go together.

His Honor, Hugh L. Bond, U. S. Circuit Judge for this Circuit, seems to be the centre of attack for the Democratic bulldozer, white liner, kuklux assassins, murderers, and the whole herd of filthy editors of Democratic newspapers, at this time. The *Star* of this city calls him a mean, vindictive scoundrel, and other pet names of a like kind. But that epithet is a very mild one in comparison to what he is usually termed by the "white line" journals generally. There is one thing we say with truth, beyond doubt, Judge Bond is as far superior in purity of character to the Democratic editors of North and South Carolina as the Virgin Mary is to the commonest strumpet in the city of Wilmington; and as a lawyer and Judge, he has no superior and but very few equals in the legal profession or on the bench in the south. The Democratic violators of law and good order had just as well learn that Judge Bond don't bulldoze worth a cent, and if they had a thimble full of brains they would have found it out long ago.

Gen. Richard Taylor who has just died was a real character. He was the son of Gen. Zachary Taylor and the brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis. The French language was his mother tongue and the frontier camp his juvenile home. He was at school at Edinburg, while in his teens, and having spent a year in Paris he got back to America, and graduated at Harvard in time to get to his father's camp just after Palo Alto, where he got "a little more grape, Captain Bragg." When old Zack became President "Dick" was one of his private secretaries, and was a gay young man around Washington. Dick wasn't anxious for the rebellion, but he joined it, and took good rank. After the war he fell into poverty, and died at the house of a friend, and no end of eminent gentlemen assisted to lower him into the grave. Nobody was Dick's enemy and nearly everybody were his friends. He whirled on and off the stage of life, and his life was an easy waltz. The world would be pleasanter than it is now if there were no worse men in it than Dick Taylor.

Senator Blaine's speech, in which he shows that in Delaware, West Virginia, Mississippi and Tennessee there is not a single soldier, that at the four forts in Florida there are only 182, that at the forts at Charleston there are only 120, in North Carolina only 80, and in all the southern states not over a thousand, excepting those guarding the Texas frontier, shows the absurdity of the clamor about the terrorism of the Army at the polls. There is in the south not one hundred soldiers to a million population, and not one to 700,000 square miles. And yet the south is afraid of being terrorized by the Army. This whining is on a par with the rest of the Democratic slobber of the south. Their "trials" and "oppressions" are imaginary excepting those which they brought upon themselves by getting up the rebellion.

O'HARA vs. KITCHEN.

Of all the paltry, mean excuses for a robbery given since the days of Jonathan Wild, is one in a North Carolina paper of a recent date in regard to the above contested election case in the House of Representatives. We have not the paper at hand which stated that Kitchen need be under no apprehension of losing his seat, as it was capable of proof that O'Hara was not a naturalized citizen at the time of the election in last November. And as we do not wish to do an injustice to any journal, we will not state our impression as to what paper it was.

If any thing has been decided by legislative bodies in late times as to elections, when the person receiving the highest number of votes is ineligible, it is that the person who did not receive the highest number of votes, is not entitled to a seat therein. To go no further back than the contest in the Senate in 1871-'72, when Gen. Abbott claimed the seat, because Gov. Vance, who had received the highest number of votes was ineligible, is a case which all remember. Gov. Vance was disqualified and ineligible. The legislature however gave him the highest number of votes for Senator, and Gen. Abbott the next highest. On Gov. Vance not being admitted Gen. Abbott claimed the seat, but though he was a Republican, a Republican Senate rejected his claim, and the election went back to the legislature.

The impudent and ignorant writer who makes this defense for Kitchen has one precedent for it. In 1769 the notorious John Wilkes was expelled the House of Commons of Great Britain. He was immediately re-elected by the county of Middlesex. The House declared him incapable of becoming a member of Parliament, but he became a candidate again, and received a large majority against Colonel Luttrell. The House declared Col. Luttrell elected, a decision which excited the disgust even of those who detested Wilkes for his scandalous life, and is to this time reckoned not the least bad of the many wicked acts of the corrupt and slavish House of Commons of that day.

The real question is, who received the highest number of legal votes. Any person who received less than the highest number, even by the letter of the election law itself was not elected. There is not an honest man in North Carolina who will claim that Kitchen received more votes than O'Hara. We confess our surprise that the *Morning Star* which professes, and probably sincerely, such devotion to purity and fairness in elections has not taken up this matter. If it would "talk out in meeting" once, it would give people of all political creeds and colors a higher opinion of its candor. We would really like to see a public statement of the private opinion of the conductors of that paper, and would be glad to hear from them, without an evasion, whether they believe Kitchen was elected.

WADESBORO AND CHARLESTON.

The citizens of Anson county have recently sent a delegation to Charleston to consult with capitalists in regard to building the road from Cheraw to Wadesboro. The *Free Press Herald* says of the benefits of this road:

This road will save to the farmers of Anson twenty thousand dollars annually on their cotton—if there was only a crop of ten thousand bales made in the county. It will save to them twenty thousand more in freight on such goods as they will want to purchase in Charleston or elsewhere. It will save to them twenty thousand more in purchasing of their dry goods, groceries, &c.,—making in all sixty thousand dollars. This road will give them a direct rail route to the rich phosphate beds of Charleston, which will enable them to improve their lands at a small cost. It will increase the value of their lands if they desire to sell.

The *Herald* is also very sanguine as to what this projected road will do for Wadesboro. It declares:

It will be the salvation of Wadesboro. Our cotton buyers can then pay as much for cotton as Wilmington or Charlotte. Our merchants can compete with any other place in the state on the price of goods. The place will double its population in one year from the time the road is completed.

If the above prognostications are true it will be only ten years before Wadesboro will be in pocket at least \$600,000. We should like to know what the merchants of Wilmington and the Carolina Central Railway think of this project.

EUROPEAN DESPOTISM AND THE SOCIALIST REVOLT.

It is vaguely intimated that the reactionary bodies in Europe, which are included under the names of Communists, Socialists, Nihilists, and probably others which are kept secret, are on the eve of an open and organized movement against the established governments. Russia has adopted the most severe repressive measures, which the absolutely despotic nature of the government easily permits. In Germany the disposition to crush out democratic sentiments is as strong as in its eastern neighbor, but it has to proceed by other methods. The Communists or Red Republicans of France do not, it is likely, amount to a faction. The Republic under a liberal constitution, has gained ground rapidly during the past four years, and seems now to be firmly established in the judgment and affection of nearly all Frenchmen. In Spain, Italy, and Austria, there is a surging wave, at times, which hints of an under current.

It is in Russia and Germany that an outbreak may occur. In these countries it is not the movement of an ignorant, discontented, or oppressed peasantry, which disturbs authority. This class mainly adhere to the powers that be, with an awe and loyalty which is born of the system under which they are nurtured. They believe that their imperial masters are ordained by God, anointed with chrism, and that it is sacrilege and impiety to resist the despotism under which they suffer. Neither have they any conception of a government in which all men are free and equal. They have the capacity and the taste of beasts of burden.

The resistance is the protest of intelligent and cultivated minds against autocratic rule. They see that the result of the system is to perpetuate power and wealth in the head of the government, who directs them in such streams as suits his pleasure, or strengthens his throne, into the channels of a military autocracy. They see that the system crushes the spirit and energy of the people; and cruellest of all, that opposition to it, in any shape, how mildly soever displayed, is resented by imprisonment, by exile, or by death.

Hence these revolutionists are resorting to methods, and adopt theories, which in our country would deservedly be stigmatized as assassination and insanity. But what else is left them but vengeance on their oppressors? What wonder they enunciate theories of government, which are the reverse of those under which they have been oppressed? It may be wrong, but it is but the yearning for right, for justice, for freedom, which exists in every intelligent mind. Can any American be indifferent to the monstrous wrongs, and advise unconditional submission to the tyranny of despotism? If so he is false to his country, false to his heritage of liberty, and deserves the slavery in which so many of his fellow creatures exist.

How many millions of lives of the people have been sacrificed in dungeons, on the rack, under the lash, and on the battle field, to establish and maintain these tyrants on their thrones? Can it then be wonderful that some of their blood should be shed, if they resist the effort to restore to the people some few of these rights which they have so long and so masterfully usurped?

A TAILLESS KITE.

Here is something new for the boys: As the kite season is now at its height, boys will be interested to know that a man in Rochester has succeeded in making a kite which dispenses with that adjustment, a tail. It is made after a Holland pattern, and the *Rochester Express* thus tells how to copy it: "The shape of the kite is what the boys call diamond. The cross-bar, which in tail kite of the diamond pattern is straight, should be made of hickory and bent by connecting the ends with a taut string. It should then be placed at right angles with the perpendicular stick and fastened securely, the bend of the bow being backward from the intersection of the sticks. Run a string around over the end of each stick and cover the frame with light tissue paper. For a four-foot kite the perpendicular stick should extend three feet below and three feet above the intersection, with one foot above it. The bow should be one and one-half feet long on each side of the point of intersection, with the perpendicular stick. The belly cord should be united at the point of intersection, and at the same distance down the perpendicular stick as the arms of the bow extend on each side of the perpendicular stick. The band is attached at only two points, the point of intersection, and at a point below, in the four-foot kite mentioned, one and one-half feet below the point of intersection. Tie these two strings together and attach the captive cord, balancing it so that the captive cord shall be exactly opposite the point of intersection, or at right angles with the perpendicular stick frame. The face of the kite is then convex, and the back, of course, concave. If at first you don't succeed, try again. It is a fun for all sorts of boys. This form of kite is sometimes very eccentric, and as game as a wild fish."

It is now said that buffaloes are easily tamed, and that they give better milk and make better beef than the alderneys. When tamed they are not vicious, but are very cunning. They are cowardly and are no match for a Devon bull in a fight. Somebody has sent Col. Ezra Miller, of New Jersey, three young buffaloes, and he is raising calves and mixing the breed with Dutch cows.

JEFF DAVIS' CLOTHES.

The Garments in Which He Was Captured After the Surrender of Lee, Are in the Possession of Adjutant General Townsend, Locked Up in a Cedar Chest.

The Secretary of War Declines to Allow Them to Be Examined, but Will Preserve them to Vindicate History.

Adjutant General Townsend Tells the Story of the Clothing from the Time of Its Capture and Describes its Appearance.

[From the Inter Ocean.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that Jefferson Davis is having his portrait painted in the clothing which he wore when he was captured by the United States troops. It is stated that Mr. Davis has taken this step in order that he might not be misrepresented in history as having sought concealment under a woman's garments, and so that, in the future, when some Yankee mudsill asserts that he was found in female attire, the sons of the ex-Confederacy may point to this portrait as evidence that the statement is untrue.

The paragraph I refer to says that Mr. Davis' attire "was a loose coat of Confederate gray, slightly held together by a single button; the high top boots giving a cavalier look to the erect and graceful form—one hand akimbo on the left side, the other grasping a soft felt hat hanging carelessly at the right side."

This portrait, if it is as described, will, no doubt, be very handsome, but, in order that the picture be true to fact Mr. Davis needs some garments that are carefully packed away, beyond the reach of the moth that doth corrupt, in a cedar chest, in the garret of the residence of E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General of the army, 2011 I street, Washington, D. C. The garments referred to were received by Adjutant General Townsend from the hands of Colonel Pritchard of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, about thirteen years ago, and were then packed away by that prudent and far-sighted officer, in order to vindicate history, if vindication ever became necessary, as now seems to be the case.

These facts are known to a very few people only.

When Jefferson Davis was captured, if the official reports of the officer in command can be credited, he was trying to make his escape from his tent in a long water-proof cloak, belonging to his wife, and a shawl was drawn over his head and face, to conceal his beard and features. When he was taken back to his quarters Mrs. Davis took possession of the garments, but returned them to Colonel Pritchard, at his request, who forwarded them with his official report of the capture to the Secretary of War. When the clothing reached Washington it was placed in charge of the Adjutant General, who is the custodian of all the military archives of the government, and it has been preserved with captured battle flags and other relics of the war.

For a time the garments were in the vaults of the Treasury Department, but they were tampered with there; so the Adjutant General packed them away in a cedar chest and stored it in the garret of his house for preservation until the day should come when it might be necessary to exhibit it to prove that Jefferson Davis had ever been captured, or that there had been any cowardice shown by him in attempting to escape.

When Davis was captured he had in his hands a handsome rifle of French manufacture, richly finished in rose-wood and silver, being one of a cargo that had been imported by a blockade runner during the war. That rifle is now on exhibition in the museum attached to the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, in Winder's building, corner of F and Seventeenth streets, Washington. There was also captured considerable silver plate and some gold, which was turned over to the Treasury Department by Secretary Stanton, and was long ago melted down at the Philadelphia Mint, and is now doing duty in circulating as current "coin of the realm."

Your correspondent applied yesterday to the Secretary of War for the privilege of examining the garments in which Jefferson Davis attempted to make his escape.

"I'm not running a show," said McCrory. "But there has been a statement published that Jeff Davis was having his portrait painted in the garments he wore at the time he attempted to escape."

"Yes, I have seen such a statement, but it isn't true. He may be having his portrait painted, but not in the identical garments in which he was captured. He hasn't got them."

"Where are they?" "In the possession of the United States Government, where they belong," said McCrory, "along with other captured and abandoned property of his torious value."

"Did you ever see them?" "No."

"How do you know they are in the possession of the government?" "I am so informed by authority on which I depend for a great deal of information, and in which I have absolute confidence."

"But won't you let anybody see them?" "I would if it were for the interests of the public service."

"But wouldn't you gratify public curiosity?" "No."

"I want to write a newspaper letter on this subject, which is of peculiar interest now; and if the government has these interesting relics, I want to say that I have handled the garments, and put my arms through the sleeves."

"You can say that these clothes are in the possession of the United States, and they will remain where they are unless Congress orders otherwise."

"What if Congress should call on you for them?"

"I would send them to the capital."

"Who knows more about these things than anybody else?"

"Adjutant General Townsend," replied the Secretary of War; "go and interview him. He knows everything."

"So I went down to see General Townsend, who was busy, as usual, attending to the multifarious duties of his office. General Townsend is a man of method. He never wastes a moment in his life, and never will; for his habits are as fixed as the laws of time."

General Townsend smiled when I asked him about Jeff Davis' clothing, and said that he thought nothing better he could do than to tell me the whole story. There was such a bitter section feeling in Congress, that everything of this sort was seized upon for political capital. While his own views were well known, and he had no desire to conceal them, he did not think it was his duty, or that it was right for him to use his office or any of the documents or archives in it, for political purposes. But he had no objection to telling the history of Jeff Davis' disguise. He said:

"After Davis was captured he was sent to Old Point Comfort, and Colonel Pritchard, who captured him, was ordered to report personally at Washington. One morning the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, sent for me, and when I reached the ante-room of his office I found him there with Colonel Pritchard, and he held up a waterproof cloak and an old shawl, and told me they were the garments in which Davis attempted to escape. He asked me to take charge of them, and preserve them with great care. I went down street, got a tin box and a padlock, packed the clothes away, and put in the box copies of Colonel Pritchard's reports and other papers relating to his capture. There was a swinging cover over the key-hole of the padlock, and this I sealed in its place with red wax, attaching a piece of parchment to the seal, on which I wrote:

"Valuable papers, not to be opened except upon the order of the Secretary of the War, or the Adjutant General of the Army."

"In order to insure greater safety," continued General Townsend, "as I considered the War Department insecure from fire, as these were precious relics, I took them myself to the Treasury building and asked permission to have the box locked up in the vaults of the cash-room. There it remained for some years, but one day Inspector General—was looking over some War Department papers that were deposited in the Treasury vaults, he broke the seal of this box, picked the lock, and the clothes were pulled and shown around among Treasury people. It got into the newspapers, and I was very indignant. I went down and got them, sealed them up in the box again, and took them to my own house, where they have been since."

"Would you allow me to see them?" "No, not unless the Secretary of War ordered it. I do not think any good purpose could be served by exhibiting them to any one, and it might cause some harm."

"Do you remember the clothing well enough to describe it?" "Yes; there are two garments—an ordinary water-proof cloak or mantle, such as ladies wear in stormy weather, and which I understood used to be worn by Mrs. Davis. The other article is an old merino shawl with a black body, a red border about a finger in width, and an ordinary twisted fringe of red and black. The fringe is about a finger deep."

"What is the object of keeping them so closely?" "They are valuable historical relics, and as I said before, I do not think any good purpose would be served by placing them on exhibition."

CURTIS.

Senator Windom, in an interview on the colored exodus and the objects of the Emigration Aid Society, was asked if any of the white people of the south agreed with his well-known views on the subject. In reply he said: "I have had several letters from them inuring this view, and expressing the belief that in the distribution of the colored race is the only hope of the south as well as of the negro. This opinion is by no means confined to Republicans in that section. One of the gentlemen who thus writes was a member of the last National Democratic Convention. Of course this sentiment does not exist to any considerable extent among the Democrats of that section. The prevailing sentiment of that party at the south is that the negro should remain as a basis of representation and the servant of his former master, and be content with whatever conditions the dominant race choose to impose upon him."

Our Poverty.

In Knoxville, as in most other southern cities, there is a large idle population. Go to the commons around our city almost any day and you can find crowds of idle boys, playing ball or lounging on the grass, who are no benefit to themselves nor to the community. On the street corners and around the hotels, depot, and other public places, may be generally found scores of young men loafing away their time from Monday morning until Saturday night. An idle population is the curse of any community, and fruitful source of not only poverty, but crime. No argument is necessary to establish this. Those who consume all the time and produce nothing are leeches upon the community in which they live.—*Knoxville Whig*.

Gentle Rebuke.

The *National Republican* says a Flushing, N. Y., Democratic paper reads the following free lecture to the "fire eaters" of the Democratic party in the south, which seems surcharged with wholesome suggestions and truths:

There are tens of thousands of Democrats here, who before they will submit to any bullying spirit on the part of the south, would cut party ties and vote for any man whose "strong government" ideas would be practically carried out, and such a man in the White House would not be healthy for that unfortunate section, even with a Democratic majority in both branches of Congress. Let the northern Democracy be told many more times that "it is an unmixered curse to the south" and in an unguarded hour it might so far forget its patriotism as to join hands with the Republican members of Congress and make those words of truth."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

GF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

57 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts 1

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehoss, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity

New Orion, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currants.

Gordon & Dillworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, Jellies &c., &c., &c.

English, German and American Cheeses.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskies, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdown Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskies are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET. December 24, 11

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1879.

Democratic Love For The Negro.

The Democrats of Indianapolis, Ind., have conceived a plan for capturing the colored vote. It is by placing in nomination a colored man for city marshal. The Journal refers to this dodge of modern invention, and furnishes a few facts to show the depth of Democratic love for the colored man, which has had such recent and sudden birth. It says:

When the Democrats had control of the city government four years ago, they did not appoint a single colored man to office, and they never have given position or employment to colored men when they had it in their power to do so. On the other hand, at the present time, under Republican rule there are nine colored men in the police department, four in the fire department, and thirty-eight in the street cleaning department, beside one colored deputy city assessor, one colored deputy township assessor, and one colored constable. After furnishing this gentle reminder of Democratic hypocrisy it quietly runs back over its files and reproduces the following gems from the jewelry box of Democratic love for equal rights, when the colored man is in question:

In the summer of 1877, only two years ago, Cyrus McKenzie, a farmer living near Waverly, Morgan county, employed two negro laborers. Some of his Democratic neighbors, incensed at this, came to his place one night, and after destroying a quantity of hay and farming implements posted the following notice on his gate:

NOTICE.

AUGUST 16, 1877.

Mr. Cyrus McKenzie:

You are hereby notified to abolish the negroes from your farm within three days or your property will be in danger of being destroyed by fire, and you, Mr. Niggers, if you want your backs to hold your shirts on, you had better leave forthwith. Now we mean business. No damn niggers are wanted here, and if you don't ship them we will destroy your property between two days. Three days from this date business will commence.

The foregoing is conceived in the true Democratic spirit, as is also the following copy of a letter addressed by leading Democrats of Washington Township, this county, to a well-known citizen:

MARION CO., IND. April 5, '64.

Daniel Smith, Esq.:

Sir: We, the undersigned, being apprized that you have in your employ (or staying at your house) a negro contraband, and believing it to be incompatible with the social interest of this community, we respectfully and earnestly request you to dispense with him immediately, or we will reluctantly feel it our duty to take the trouble off your hands.

We will give you until Saturday night, at six o'clock, to remove the negro from our midst, and if not attended to in that time we will take it matter in our own hands.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. NEBLEY,
JAMES CLARK,
SAMUEL WINPENNY,
W. W. THOMPSON,
J. J. BENSON,
J. G. JANNEY.

When we consider these choice scraps of Democratic history, in connection with Mr. Blackburn's recent declaration in the House of Representatives, and in behalf of the Democratic party "we do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute books," some correct estimate can be arrived at as to the advancement that party is making in its love and devotion for the colored race. In its recent feat of demagogism in nobody but themselves.—National Republican.

Farmers' Troubles

R. J. Burdette, the Burlington (Ia.) Hawkeye journalist, while on a recent lecturing tour through Illinois, wrote as follows:

From Augusta to Macomb, every field was full of plows and patient farmers. Dear patient, good-natured, grumbling agriculturist. Where a farmer gets his good nature from is a mystery to me every time I look at him. I watched him from the car window, plodding along at the tail of the plow, and I wondered that he ever smiled at all under any provocation. Of all men, it seems to me the farmer has the best right to grumble. Only he never grumbles at the right things. He grumbles at prices, and then of course nobody sympathizes with him nor cares a cent for his troubles, because we grumble at the same thing. Prices never did suit anybody. The seller always thinks they are too low, and the buyer always knows they are too high. The merchant goes into bankruptcy because he is compelled to sell his goods for half what they cost him; and the customer goes naked and starves because he can't afford to pay one-half what is asked for them. So the farmer, when he grumbles at prices, is no worse off than the rest of us, and accordingly attracts no sympathy.

But here is where, to my way of thinking, the gazelle comes in for the farmer.

It is spring, and the annual warfare begins. Early in the morning the young farmer hies him to the field, and hunts around in the dead weeds and grass for the plow he left out there somewhere some time last fall. When he finds it, he takes it to the shop to have it mended. When it is mended he goes back into the field with it. Half way down the first furrow he lays, he runs the plow fairly into a big live oak root, the handles alternately break and sink on this side of him and jab the breath out of him on the other, and the sturdy root, looking up out of the ground with a pleased smile of recognition, says cheerfully:

"Ah, Mr. Thistlepod, at it again, eh?"

Fifty feet further on he strikes a stone that doubles up the plow point like a piece of lead, and while the amazed and breathless agriculturist leans, a limp heap of humanity, across

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1879.

Democratic Love For The Negro.

The Democrats of Indianapolis, Ind., have conceived a plan for capturing the colored vote. It is by placing in nomination a colored man for city marshal. The Journal refers to this dodge of modern invention, and furnishes a few facts to show the depth of Democratic love for the colored man, which has had such recent and sudden birth. It says:

When the Democrats had control of the city government four years ago, they did not appoint a single colored man to office, and they never have given position or employment to colored men when they had it in their power to do so. On the other hand, at the present time, under Republican rule there are nine colored men in the police department, four in the fire department, and thirty-eight in the street cleaning department, beside one colored deputy city assessor, one colored deputy township assessor, and one colored constable. After furnishing this gentle reminder of Democratic hypocrisy it quietly runs back over its files and reproduces the following gems from the jewelry box of Democratic love for equal rights, when the colored man is in question:

In the summer of 1877, only two years ago, Cyrus McKenzie, a farmer living near Waverly, Morgan county, employed two negro laborers. Some of his Democratic neighbors, incensed at this, came to his place one night, and after destroying a quantity of hay and farming implements posted the following notice on his gate:

NOTICE.

AUGUST 16, 1877.

Mr. Cyrus McKenzie:

You are hereby notified to abolish the negroes from your farm within three days or your property will be in danger of being destroyed by fire, and you, Mr. Niggers, if you want your backs to hold your shirts on, you had better leave forthwith. Now we mean business. No damn niggers are wanted here, and if you don't ship them we will destroy your property between two days. Three days from this date business will commence.

The foregoing is conceived in the true Democratic spirit, as is also the following copy of a letter addressed by leading Democrats of Washington Township, this county, to a well-known citizen:

MARION CO., IND. April 5, '64.

Daniel Smith, Esq.:

Sir: We, the undersigned, being apprized that you have in your employ (or staying at your house) a negro contraband, and believing it to be incompatible with the social interest of this community, we respectfully and earnestly request you to dispense with him immediately, or we will reluctantly feel it our duty to take the trouble off your hands.

We will give you until Saturday night, at six o'clock, to remove the negro from our midst, and if not attended to in that time we will take it matter in our own hands.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. NEBLEY,
JAMES CLARK,
SAMUEL WINPENNY,
W. W. THOMPSON,
J. J. BENSON,
J. G. JANNEY.

When we consider these choice scraps of Democratic history, in connection with Mr. Blackburn's recent declaration in the House of Representatives, and in behalf of the Democratic party "we do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute books," some correct estimate can be arrived at as to the advancement that party is making in its love and devotion for the colored race. In its recent feat of demagogism in nobody but themselves.—National Republican.

Farmers' Troubles

R. J. Burdette, the Burlington (Ia.) Hawkeye journalist, while on a recent lecturing tour through Illinois, wrote as follows:

From Augusta to Macomb, every field was full of plows and patient farmers. Dear patient, good-natured, grumbling agriculturist. Where a farmer gets his good nature from is a mystery to me every time I look at him. I watched him from the car window, plodding along at the tail of the plow, and I wondered that he ever smiled at all under any provocation. Of all men, it seems to me the farmer has the best right to grumble. Only he never grumbles at the right things. He grumbles at prices, and then of course nobody sympathizes with him nor cares a cent for his troubles, because we grumble at the same thing. Prices never did suit anybody. The seller always thinks they are too low, and the buyer always knows they are too high. The merchant goes into bankruptcy because he is compelled to sell his goods for half what they cost him; and the customer goes naked and starves because he can't afford to pay one-half what is asked for them. So the farmer, when he grumbles at prices, is no worse off than the rest of us, and accordingly attracts no sympathy.

But here is where, to my way of thinking, the gazelle comes in for the farmer.

It is spring, and the annual warfare begins. Early in the morning the young farmer hies him to the field, and hunts around in the dead weeds and grass for the plow he left out there somewhere some time last fall. When he finds it, he takes it to the shop to have it mended. When it is mended he goes back into the field with it. Half way down the first furrow he lays, he runs the plow fairly into a big live oak root, the handles alternately break and sink on this side of him and jab the breath out of him on the other, and the sturdy root, looking up out of the ground with a pleased smile of recognition, says cheerfully:

"Ah, Mr. Thistlepod, at it again, eh?"

Fifty feet further on he strikes a stone that doubles up the plow point like a piece of lead, and while the amazed and breathless agriculturist leans, a limp heap of humanity, across

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near the hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain and safe remedy for all pains.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER is a Diarrhoea and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Cholera, and will cure all other ailments.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chills; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER is a Remedy to be unequalled for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Bolls, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, and all other ailments from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, stiff Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bill.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable Preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial. Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

18-17

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

18. 20 MARKET ST.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the

LOWEST NET PRICES;

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Blankets,

Ac., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

dec 21 tf.

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVOR-ED with the very finest Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Horehound Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.

S. G. NORTHROP'S.

Fruit and Confectionery Store.

march 1

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov 24th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:55 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 1:00 P. M.

Leave Weldon daily at 3:32 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 9:53 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 9:20 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 3:53 A. M.

Leave Weldon daily at 1:13 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 8:16 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:00 P. M.

Daily and Sunday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10:00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

nov 10-17

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 24th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 8:26 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 1:03 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia..... 4:15 A. M.

Leave Columbia..... 12:55 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 4:47 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 9:00 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 10:13 A. M.

Arrive at Florence..... 2:30 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 3:00 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 6:18 P. M.

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.

nov 10-17

Carolina Central Rail- way Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., March 16, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1879.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Thanks to Hon. L. C. Houk, M. C. from Tennessee, for a copy of General Garfield's speech in Congress.

And Kitchen, of North Carolina, who holds his seat by means of corruption and intimidation, has disgraced the state by making another speech in Congress.

The distinguished (or should be distinguished) member of Congress from the Sixth North Carolina District, who is a lawyer by means of the \$20 act, is considered by the *Star* to be an able lawyer. Bosh.

Our distinguished member of Congress from the First District, Hon. Jos. J. Martin, has been complimented by being placed on the Congressional Republican Committee. Honest Joe will make a name in this congress, for himself and state, that we shall all feel proud of.

The *Star* has at last struck the right chord, unintentionally though. The Republicans are in favor of a free ballot, and the Democrats the shot gun, Hampton policy. That paper says:

"The Republicans in Congress held a caucus and resolved to make no compromise, but to stand together to the last. It is now a free ballot versus bayonets. That is the simple issue."

TENEMENT HOUSES IN NEW YORK.

The following items relating to the tenement houses in New York City we clip from a carefully prepared article in the *Herald*:

"Fully 600,000 people, nearly half the population of New York, live in tenement houses, the first of which were built only forty years ago. In the first ten years 7,041 were built, and in eight months 1,800. There are 21,000 of these houses in the city to-day. The better class of them are five or six stories high, the ground floor and cellar often used as a grog shop or a distillery. The middle rooms often receive no daylight at all. A physician who visited one of these houses in the northern part of the island reported that there were thirty-two rooms, receiving light and ventilation from other rooms. Four families occupy each floor. A set of rooms consists of a living room (12x10) and one or two dark closets for bedrooms. The halls are, as a rule, dark, nauseating and unventilated. London is commonly supposed to be a densely populated city. The most densely populated district in London does not contain above 175,000 people to the square mile, and that is but one such case. The Fourth ward of this city, bounded by Spruce and Ferry streets, the East River, Catharine and Chatham streets, has a population of 290,000 to the square mile. There are several blocks with an average of 750 people to the acre, while the most densely peopled parts of London contain less than 300 to the acre. In one block in the Eleventh ward, bounded by Avenue B, Irvington street, the East River and Fourteenth street, there are 52 tenement houses occupied by 589 families, comprising 2,356 persons, and this ward has 61,000 inhabitants to 196 acres, an average of 326 to the acre. There is one house in this city where the number of tenants reaches 1,500, and it is a common thing to have an average of 100 souls to a house twenty-five feet front. With this crowding together of human beings and filth in this city, washed by two rivers, its atmosphere laden with the quickening miasms from the ocean, its splendid facilities of drainage, there is a period in the summer when infants die at the rate of 1,000 per week. It is on the little ones that the heaviest of this curse falls. In 1873, with no epidemic prevailing, the death rate was nearly 10 per cent of the children of the city. In that year the total number of deaths—children and adults—was at the rate of 243 per 1,000, and 70 per cent of there 18,867 occurred in or in connection with tenement houses. The death rate of the Fourth and Sixth and Seventh wards is double that of the up-town wards, and 90 per cent of the children born in the tenement houses die before reaching youth."

Republican Congressional Committee.

Maine—Representative Stephen D. Lindsey.

New Hampshire—Senator E. H. Rollins.

Vermont—Representative J. M. Tyler.

Massachusetts—Representative W. W. Croft.

Rhode Island—Senator A. E. Burnside.

Connecticut—Representative John T. Wall.

New York—Representative Frank Hiscock.

New Jersey—Representative G. M. Robeson.

Pennsylvania—Representative H. G. Fisher.

Maryland—Representative Milton G. Uner.

Virginia—Representative Joseph Jorgensen.

N. Carolina—Representative Jos. J. Martin.

Mississippi—Senator B. K. Bruce.

Louisiana—Senator W. P. Kellogg.

Ohio—Representative William McKinley, jr.

Tennessee—Representative L. C. Houk.

Indiana—Representative G. S. Orth.

Michigan—Representative J. A. Hubbell.

Florida—Horatio Bissbee, jr.

Iowa—Senator William B. Allison.

California—Senator Newton Booth.

Minnesota—Representative Mark H. Dunnell.

Kansas—Representative Thomas Ryan.

Nevada—Senator J. P. Jones.

Nebraska—Senator A. S. Paddock.

Colorado—Representative J. B. Bedford.

Washington Territory—Delegate Thomas H. Brents.

Dakota Territory—Delegate G. G. Bennett.

Hon. J. A. Hubbell was made Chairman.

The law of North Carolina concerning the intermarriage of colored and white persons is the same that it is in Virginia. We publish the following as a matter of interest to all parties:

New York, April 21, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Have convicts in our state prisons any rights which those who have "a little brief authority" are bound to respect? On the 8th inst. we read in your valuable paper a telegram from Richmond, Va., stating that among the recent arrivals in the state prison were a bride couple, who were sentenced to the state prison for five years each for contracting a marriage, one being colored and the other white, "the bridegroom being quite a respectable man named Edward Kinney," owning a farm, &c. It appears they married lawfully in Washington city, but were arrested and convicted in Virginia. Although we never could approve of such amalgamation, yet we were struck with the gross violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, also of article 4 sec. 1 of the constitution and various decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and without any prospect of reward for we do not practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, we advised that they appeal the case. Enclosed we hand you the letter and answer from the Warden and Attorney General of the state forbidding the letter to be delivered to the convict. If, as our letter clearly shows, the constitution and authorities are opposed to this conviction, it is not right and just that he should not have at least the benefit of that knowledge that he might find a way to annul the decision.

If such arbitrary power is exercised over the rights of colored citizens it is any wonder the southern states are being fast depopulated? Nor do we wonder that the judges of Virginia are being placed under indictment when they violate law with impunity. We are not even republicans in sentiment, but such actions will alienate the feelings of the whole colored population. How the courts of Virginia can take cognizance of a crime—if it is a crime committed in the District of Columbia, is to us a conundrum. The following correspondence explains itself.

REED & CO.,
Atty's to the American Law Agency.

THE LETTER TO CONVICTION.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1879.

MR. EDWARD KINNEY, State Prison, Richmond, Va.:—

SIR—Enclosed please find a slip cut from the New York HERALD of 8th inst. We presume it is a correct statement of facts. If so your conviction is a clear violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, and also article 4, section 1, of the constitution, and of acts of Congress relating thereto.

Section 1, of article 14, forbids the making of laws which shall abridge the privileges of citizens, and also makes colored persons citizens. As you were married in the District of Columbia, under the laws of the United States, and lawful there, your marriage is lawful anywhere in the United States, any state law to the contrary notwithstanding. Submit the following provisions of the CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.—Article 4, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States says:—"That 'Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And Congress may prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and judicial proceedings may be proved and the effect thereof.'"

In pursuance thereof Congress has enacted that the records, decrees and judicial proceedings, duly authenticated, of the Courts of any state or territory within the United States, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every other Court within the United States, as they have by law or usage in the Courts of the state or territory from whence the said records have been taken.—See 2 Brightley's Digest, 385 and 386; also Revised Statutes of the United States, 1873-4, title 13, chap. xvii; also 2 Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, 192.

Any proceeding authorized by the law of any state and being a matter of record comes within this constitutional provision. See this:—

LATE CONSTITUTIONAL DECISION. *Hinks vs. Tilden*.—In the recent great Presidential contest before the High Joint Commission composed partly of a majority of the Supreme Justices of the United States Court, this constitutional provision is clearly expounded in the following language:—"The Commission refuses to hear evidence for or against these certificates; these are, with their contents, public acts, records and judicial proceedings of a state, and the Commission, therefore, accepts these records and will not go behind them."

This enunciation from this high authority, in the face of alleged frauds, perjury and false entries, has been considered by sound and constitutional lawyers as a great triumph of constitutional law, as they consider that it is "best to endure the ills we have than fly to those we know not of," or that it is wiser to submit to the whole fabric wrong than to upset the whole fabric of our constitutional law. For, as the author, who has carefully studied this subject, justly says in 2 Bishop, 157, "Unless the judicial tribunals give effect to each other's decrees we shall be in a most distressing condition of conflict and confusion."

If you get any lawyer of ability to carry your case into the United States Supreme Court, the decision will certainly be reversed. We do not practise in the courts at Washington and hence have no interest in this matter except purely as a matter of justice and legal rights, but we have examined this law thoroughly and are convinced we are correct. provided the facts are as stated, which is all we know of the case, but should like to see it tested. If a marriage valid where entered into, it is valid everywhere. (1 Bishop on Marriage, &c., 355; 1 Story's Conflict of Laws, 79 and 81; 4 Cush., 49; 3 Knapp, 257.) &c., &c. Your lawyer can find all the authorities he may desire. Yours very

Respectfully,
REED & CO.

P. S.—We consider that the state Court has no jurisdiction, for if there was a crime it was committed outside of the state, and if not a crime where committed it is none anywhere else; besides, if there is a conflict of state rights then the United States courts have original jurisdiction.

LETTER OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, April 18, 1879.

Col. SAMUEL A. SWANN:—

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 14th, enclosed two addressed to Edward Kenney, a convict, is received. I have read the letters and advise that you do not deliver them, but return them to their authors, stating to them that if they desire to take legal and proper steps to have the conviction and confinement of Kenney inquired into judicially every facility for that purpose will be afforded; but until they commence proper proceedings for that purpose their letters, such as the enclosed, will not be delivered.

Very truly,
JAMES G. FIELD,
REED & CO.'S LETTER RETURNED.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY,
RICHMOND, April 19, 1879.

Messrs. REED & CO., New York:—
In accordance with instructions received from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth your letter addressed to Edward Kenney, a convict in this institution, is returned to you, with a copy of his instructions.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL A. SWANN,
Superintendent.

The New York *Herald* speaking of this matter, editorially says:

* * * * *

The case presents some interesting features. It can scarcely be doubted that a state law which pronounces a marriage contracted between a man of color and a white woman a penal offense is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution declaring that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." It is as clear that this amendment is intended to abolish all distinction in civil rights as it is that the fifteenth amendment is intended to abolish all distinction in political rights between the white and colored races. The privilege to marry at will is a civil right which cannot be constitutionally abridged in the case of any citizen of the United States, white or black. This is so obvious and natural an inference from the language of the constitutional amendment that a law which makes it a state prison crime for a person with a black skin to marry a person with a white skin seems to be as untenable as would be a statute prohibiting, under pains and penalties, the marriage of a sandy haired groom with a brown haired bride. But then the intermarriage law is on the statute books of Virginia, and we have no information as to whether the question of its constitutionality was raised in this particular case. An appeal should certainly be taken, and it would be a wise, as well as a humane act, on the part of the Virginia Attorney General to aid in securing a prompt judicial decision. The southern states will not benefit themselves politically or financially by clinging to the prejudices of a social condition that has passed away and stubbornly refusing to conform their state laws to the new order of things. If they desire to secure at home that peace and good order without which they cannot expect renewed prosperity, their first object ought to be to harmonize their state laws with the federal constitution and to cease persecutions that savor of the old days of negro slavery.

REED & CO.,
Atty's to the American Law Agency.

THE LETTER TO CONVICTION.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1879.

MR. EDWARD KINNEY, State Prison, Richmond, Va.:—

SIR—Enclosed please find a slip cut from the New York HERALD of 8th inst. We presume it is a correct statement of facts. If so your conviction is a clear violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, and also article 4, section 1, of the constitution, and of acts of Congress relating thereto.

Section 1, of article 14, forbids the making of laws which shall abridge the privileges of citizens, and also makes colored persons citizens. As you were married in the District of Columbia, under the laws of the United States, and lawful there, your marriage is lawful anywhere in the United States, any state law to the contrary notwithstanding. Submit the following provisions of the CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.—Article 4, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States says:—"That 'Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And Congress may prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and judicial proceedings may be proved and the effect thereof.'"

In pursuance thereof Congress has enacted that the records, decrees and judicial proceedings, duly authenticated, of the Courts of any state or territory within the United States, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every other Court within the United States, as they have by law or usage in the Courts of the state or territory from whence the said records have been taken.—See 2 Brightley's Digest, 385 and 386; also Revised Statutes of the United States, 1873-4, title 13, chap. xvii; also 2 Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, 192.

Any proceeding authorized by the law of any state and being a matter of record comes within this constitutional provision. See this:—

LATE CONSTITUTIONAL DECISION. *Hinks vs. Tilden*.—In the recent great Presidential contest before the High Joint Commission composed partly of a majority of the Supreme Justices of the United States Court, this constitutional provision is clearly expounded in the following language:—"The Commission refuses to hear evidence for or against these certificates; these are, with their contents, public acts, records and judicial proceedings of a state, and the Commission, therefore, accepts these records and will not go behind them."

This enunciation from this high authority, in the face of alleged frauds, perjury and false entries, has been considered by sound and constitutional lawyers as a great triumph of constitutional law, as they consider that it is "best to endure the ills we have than fly to those we know not of," or that it is wiser to submit to the whole fabric wrong than to upset the whole fabric of our constitutional law. For, as the author, who has carefully studied this subject, justly says in 2 Bishop, 157, "Unless the judicial tribunals give effect to each other's decrees we shall be in a most distressing condition of conflict and confusion."

If you get any lawyer of ability to carry your case into the United States Supreme Court, the decision will certainly be reversed. We do not practise in the courts at Washington and hence have no interest in this matter except purely as a matter of justice and legal rights, but we have examined this law thoroughly and are convinced we are correct. provided the facts are as stated, which is all we know of the case, but should like to see it tested. If a marriage valid where entered into, it is valid everywhere. (1 Bishop on Marriage, &c., 355; 1 Story's Conflict of Laws, 79 and 81; 4 Cush., 49; 3 Knapp, 257.) &c., &c. Your lawyer can find all the authorities he may desire. Yours very

Respectfully,
REED & CO.

P. S.—We consider that the state Court has no jurisdiction, for if there was a crime it was committed outside of the state, and if not a crime where committed it is none anywhere else; besides, if there is a conflict of state rights then the United States courts have original jurisdiction.

COTTON—The market for this article opened dull, with sales reported of 6 bales on a basis of 114 cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	104	"	"
Good Ordinary,	104	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	104	"	"
Low Middling,	104	"	"
Middling,	114	"	"
Good Middling,	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	21 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	86 casks
Rosin,	1,585 bbls
Tar,	575 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	98 bbls

April 22.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market was dull, the last sales being at 27 cents per gallon, for country packages.

ROSIN—The market was quiet and steady at \$1 05 for Strained and \$1 07 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at \$1 05 per bbl.

TAR—Market for this article was steady, the receipts of the day being placed at 82 1/2 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, \$2 10 for new Virgin.

COTTON—The market for this article opened dull with small sales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cents	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	104	"	"	"
Low Middling,	104	"	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"	"
Good Middling,	—	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	113 bales
Spirits Turpentine	308 casks
Rosin,	1283 bbls
Tar,	315 bbls
Crude Turpentine	316 bbls

April 23.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market continued dull and nominal at 27 cts per gallon for country packages. Sales of 50 casks city distilled at 27 cents.

ROSIN—The market quiet, inactive and nominal at \$1 05 for Strained and \$1 07 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 51 bbls Extra Pale at \$3 50 per bbl. Nothing in Strained and Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady and unchanged at 82 1/2 cts per bbl, of 280 lbs, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and \$2 10 for new Virgin.

COTTON—The market for this article was firm, with small sales reported at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	104	"	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	104	"	"	"
Low Middling,	104	"	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"	"
Good Middling,	—	"	"	"

April 24.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales of 50 casks city distilled at 27 cents.

ROSIN—The market was dull at \$1 05 for Strained, \$1 05 for Good Strained. We hear of \$1 being bid for Strained, and refused.

TAR—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at 82 1/2 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales reported of 118 bbls at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and \$2 10 for new Virgin, market steady.

COTTON—The market opened firm with small sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	104	"	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	104	"	"	"
Low Middling,	104	"	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"	"
Good Middling,	—	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	66 bales
Spirits turpentine,	139 casks
Rosin,	1,147 bbls.
Tar,	193 "
Crude turpentine,	118 "

April 18.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 350 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was dull at \$1 00 for Strained, \$1 05 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 15 bbls Extra Pale at \$3 50 per bbl, and a rumored sale of 1000 bbls Strained at \$1 00 per bbl.

TAR—Market was steady at 82 1/2 cts per bbl, of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 60 Yellow Dip and Virgin, and \$2 01 for new Virgin.

COTTON—The market opened firm with sales reported of 20 bales. The following are the official quotations:—

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	104	"	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	104	"	"	"
Low Middling,	104	"	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"	"
Good Middling,	—	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	4 bales
Spirits Turpentine	109 casks
Rosin,	1,190 bbls
Tar,	2 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	67 bbls

PROSPECTUS.

The Post

IS

Devoted to the interests of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, as well as

the Great Principles of the Na

tional Republican Party,

In accordance with the

CINCINNATI PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not

as to Party,

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration believing that is the only true way to build up our good old State.

Great pains will be taken to give

4 Correct Statement of the Market in A-

va Stores, Cotton and Produce,

of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report

Communications on manufacturing will be published. We will publish communications when accompanied by responsible name; not otherwise.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, \$1 Per Annum

We have reduced the subscription price so that every poor man can afford to subscribe for it. The paper will positively not be sent to any one who does not pay for it, so when your paper stops you may know your subscription is out. No paper can be run unless the subscribers and other patrons pay their dues promptly. It is important to have newspapers in the land, therefore every person who is in favor of civilization should do all he can to encourage the publication of as many newspapers as possible.

(Postage prepaid by us)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.